

Name _____ Date _____

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

The Day the World Shook



- 1 It was a Monday afternoon, and I was sitting in class waiting for my turn to present. While I was a little nervous, I had done a lot of research and was prepared. I was giving a report on an earthquake that happened in the country of Chile, in South America. The title of my presentation was “The Day the World Shook,” and here is how it went:

continued 

- 2 “It was a Saturday afternoon in May and people were going about their day, when suddenly they felt the ground start shaking. Everyone froze as the whole world shook; they had been through this before, so they knew what to do. Since buildings shake and can fall down during an earthquake, people poured out of the buildings and congregated in small groups in the street.
- 3 “The police walked through the crowds to check on people. ‘Is everyone okay?’ they asked, trying to keep the crowd calm. They, too, had been through earthquakes before. They knew what to do to keep everyone safe.
- 4 “Once the shaking stopped, people started to check out the damage that had happened. The earthquake’s tremors had broken store windows, and some of the buildings had crumbled. There was a large crack that went through the street. Though people were concerned, everyone helped one another find friends and family.
- 5 “Fortunately, many houses and other buildings were only slightly damaged. Most people were safe and unharmed. Some families had to rebuild their homes. Communities worked together to rebuild shops, schools, and even playgrounds. That earthquake was massive and caused a lot of damage in different areas of Chile. Some parts of the country took a long time to recover.”

1. This question has two parts. Answer Part A and then Part B.

Part A Which sentence **best** summarizes what this passage is about?

- A The writer carefully prepared and gave a presentation about an earthquake in Chile.
- B The police are trained to help people during an earthquake.
- C The writer and his family were affected by a big earthquake.
- D The country of Chile took a long time to recover from the earthquake.

Part B Choose **two** key details that **best** support the answer from Part A.

- A "I was giving a report on an earthquake that happened in Chile."
- B "The police walked through the crowds to check on people."
- C "Once the shaking stopped, people started to check out the damage that had happened."
- D "Some families had to rebuild their homes."
- E "While I was a little nervous, I had done a lot of research and was prepared."

2. The word tremors is used in paragraph 4. What does the word tremor mean?

- A a crowd of people
- B a loud sound
- C a terrible storm
- D a shaking movement

continued 

3. Look at the map. The center of the earthquake was closest to what city?
- A Temuco
 - B Santiago
 - C Concepción
 - D Puerto Montt
4. Which detail **best** shows why most people were safe during the earthquake?
- A "Everyone froze as the whole world shook; they had been through this before, so they knew what to do."
 - B "Once the shaking stopped, people started to check out the damage that had happened."
 - C "Though people were concerned, everyone helped one another find friends and family."
 - D "Communities worked together to rebuild shops, schools, and even playgrounds."

5. Look at the cause-and-effect chart.

Cause	Effects
The whole world shook.	

Which sentence from the passage goes in the "Effects" box?

- A "It was a Saturday afternoon in May and people were going about their day when suddenly they felt the ground shaking."
 - B "The earthquake's tremors had caused store windows to break, and some of the buildings had crumbled."
 - C "I was giving a report on an earthquake that happened in Chile."
 - D "They knew what to do to keep everyone safe."
6. Read paragraph 5 from the passage. This sentence is an effect:

Most people were safe and unharmed.

Choose **one** sentence that shows the cause of that effect. Underline the sentence.

"Fortunately, many houses and other buildings were only slightly damaged. Most people were safe and unharmed. Some families had to rebuild their homes. Communities worked together to rebuild shops, schools, and even playgrounds. That earthquake was massive and caused a lot of damage in different areas of Chile. Some parts of the country took a long time to recover."

continued 

7. Why did the author feel good about giving his presentation?
- A He loved the subject of earthquakes.
 - B He had been in Chile during the earthquake.
 - C He had carefully researched the earthquake in Chile.
 - D He was excited to teach people about Chile.
8. In paragraph 5, what does the word unharmed mean?
- A harmed badly
 - B not harmed
 - C harmed again
 - D one who is harmed

